| 考 試 科 目 | 語言學概論 | 系 所 別 | 語言學研究所 | 考 試 時 間 | 2 月 11 日（二）第四節 |
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請用英文或中文回答下列問題。

1. A classifier (e.g. 隻，顆，個，根 and 部 below) often occurs with a numeral (e.g. 一，二，三 etc.). But it can also appear without any numeral and when it does, it is known as a bare classifier. Consider the following data, taken from the Academia Sinica Balanced Corpus of Modern Chinese.

(1) 整隻螃蟹都還保持冷凍的狀態
(2) 準備抓隻幼蟲回去
(3) 此顆變星的週期只有２．８６７日「約６９小時」
(4) 那貧窮的富人撿了顆骨頭拿去給古董商看看
(5) 而且每根柱子都刻有美麗的圖案和嵌著珍貴的寶石
(6) 米篩下垂的一邊縛著根小棒
(7) 市場需要這個產品
(8) 朋友說過個故事
(9) 是部舊的車
(10)你就搭那部卡車回去上學

(A) Identify syntactic contexts where bare classifiers occur in the data. (i.e. Do they occur when they have specific syntactic roles? Do they occur in specific syntactic positions?) (10%)
(B) Categorize the contexts into types and explain your categorization. (10%)
(C) The passive marker 被 (as in 他被騙了) does not occur with a following bare classifier in the corpus. Is this expected, given your categorization? Why or why not? (10%)

2. Consider the following sound changes (A > B means A changes into B), known collectively as yod-coalescence.

Fortune /ˈfoɹtjun/ > /ˈfoɹtʃun/
Soldier /ˈsouldjɚ/ > /ˈsouldʒɚ/
Fissure /ˈfɪsjɚ/ > /ˈfɪʃɚ/
Seizure /ˈsi.zjɚ/ > /ˈsi.ʒɚ/

Yod-coalescence does not apply in all contexts; for some speakers, it is blocked in the following words: *tune, tuna, Tuesday, dew, due* and *dune*.

(A) Describe the changes and where they are blocked as precisely as you can. (10%)
(B) How would *Tuesday* and *dune* be pronounced if yod-coalescence is not blocked? (10%)

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3. In each of the following examples, please:

(A) Identify the entailment or implicature involved. (8%)

(B) Provide reasons for your judgments. (4%)

      (a) Mia: "Did you call the doctor?"    Kim: "I've been busy today."

      (b) Mia: "Are you hungry?"    Kim: "I had lunch just now."

      (c) Mia: "Is Jim alive?"    Kim: "He was assassinated."

      (d) Mia: "Does Jim have a car?"    Kim: "He has a Toyota."

4. Describe the *sense* and *reference* of the following expressions. (8%)

      (a) "the capital of France"

      (b) "the Queen of Mars"

5. In each of the following examples, please:

(A) Identify whether a presupposition is involved, and if so, specify what the presupposition is. (8%)

(B) Provide your reasons or diagnoses for your judgments. (4%)

      (a) Did Emma stop drinking coffee?

      (b) Jim had another cup of coffee.

      (c) Emma guessed that Jim was addicted to caffeine.

      (d) Jim regretted drinking too much coffee.

6. Please discuss the following example: 「有些人有膽。」 (6%)

 - What are the literal and nonliteral readings of the sentence?

 - Does its literal meaning make sense? Why or why not?

 - What linguistic phenomena are involved in this case?

7. (A) Classify the following words into four groups based on their argument structures and thematic roles as lexically encoded. (8%)

    (B) Describe each group in terms of these two aspects. (4%)

      (a) burn     (b) jump     (c) claim     (d) swim

      (e) send     (f) assume     (g) sell     (h) hit

| 備 註 | 一、作答於試題上者，不予計分。<br>二、試題請隨卷繳交。 |
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